WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1859.

Tue arrival of the mail on Tuesday placed us in receipt of New York advices to April 7, and California dates to May 4. The ship Aar, which arrived on Sunday, seeking freight, sailed again for Hongkong on Tuesday, not having been successful. The Gesport, which brought the mail, sails to-day or to-morrow for Jarvis Island for a cargo of guano.

Some fittle feeling appears to have been manifested on account of the mail not having been sent by the regular packet—the Yanker. The carrying of the mails is almost a gratuitous ser vice, and where regular packets are on the berth, and to sa about the same time, it would seem hardly fair to take it from them to give it to a transient vessel. In this case, the Yankee left one day later than the Gosport, went to Lahaina, discharges cargo, and then reached this port first-fairly beating the ship

The ship Eliza & Ella has been chartered to load for Va couver's Island, and will obtain a full freight of produce, cattl and sheep, all of which will, doubtless, find a ready market there. We see by the Puget See at papers that live stock is not abundant—quoted at 12 con the foot, and poor at that. The Etiza & Elia will sail about the 30th inst.

We notice that a lot of oil was shipped at San Francisco fo New York by first-class clipper at 3c. per gallon. This has prob bly been done for effect. Freights at that portare just now unu sually low, and no dependence can be placed on future ship-The Frances Palmer acrived at San Francisco May 1-seve

teen days passage. She would leave again for this port on the 16th. The brig Angenett has been sold at San Prancisco, and will be engaged in the Oregon lumber trade. The bark Metropolis, which sailed several days before the Palmer, had no arrived at San Francisco up to the 4th of May. The Palmer passed the Metropolis two days out from Honolulu.

Two sales of real estate have occurred during the past week The old Punchard premises, corner of Nuuanu and Queen sts. were advertised at public auction, but disposed of at private sale

understood to have been for \$7000. The purchaser disposes of the property again at an advance of \$1000. It is valuable real estate, and produces an annual rental of \$1,800. The building on Kaahumanu street, occupied by J. F. Colbur and others, was also sold on Saturday. The bidding was ver spirited, commencing at \$1,500. It was finally struck down to the Estate of R. Coady, for \$3,430. The premises have a

lease of 267 years, free of ground rent. The San Francisco papers allude to the loss of the Vaguere but their information appears to be based on news from these islands, and no new facts have been learned in regard to her loss, although dates from Sydney are to Feb. 1. We have very little

hope of hearing again from her. In trade we notice no animation, and business seems to have settled down on its summer quietness. We give a few market FLOUR-Domestic, \$10 @ \$12; Haxall, \$13.

SALMON-Jobbing at \$14 @ \$15. SUGAR-Sales at 7je ; No. 2, 6c. MOLASSES-Held at 124c, without contained SALT-\$1 # bri. W00D-\$10 @ \$12 ₩ cord. CORN-New crops sells readily at 2je; crushed, 3c.

OATS-Importations per Yankee were to fill private order. None has been offered in the market. Last sales, at 4c. COFFEE Sales at 14c @ 16c. PULU-Dry pressed, 84c. SHINGLES-Sale of 123 M, ex Yankee, \$5 50 @ \$6. EXCHANGE-Eastern, scarce. Last transactions at

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Our dates by the Yankee are to May 4. Corres—Hawaiian, 17c; Rio, 17-c. FLOTS—Hawaii, 29 50; Cal. 27 50. SCUAR—Harmian, in half bbls, 94@11c.
Salar—Harmian, in half bbls, 94@11c.
Salar—Sales S. I. \$12 50@\$14.
Potatorsi—Sweet, 24@3c.
Pull—12@14c.
Monassus—Sales Hawaiian, 25@28c.
Syaur—Best Hawaiian in kegs 23c.
Ou.—Sperm, \$1 30; polar, 50@52.
Ruce—China No. I, 24c.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET-Week SPERM—There has been more activity in sperm since our last, and the sales embrace 1400 bbls (400 for bbls for export) in parcels. We quote: 775 bbls at 150c; 60 do, 141c; 365 do, 142c; and 200 do, 152je & gallon.

WHALE—Is dull. The only transactions for the week are sales of 350 bbls at 55c; 75 do dark, 51c & gall. Also, 200 jbs South Sea, at a price not transpired. outh Sea, at a price not transpired.

WEALTHOUGH—Is quiet and without transaction

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Shipe' Mails.

For San Francisco—per bark Yankee, May 25.
For Barrish Columbia—per Eliza & Ella, soon.
For Lanaina and Hilo—per Liboliho, Friday.
For Katal—per Excel, Saturday.

PORT OF HOWALULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS. May 12-Sch Kekanluchi, Marchant, from Kona, with coffee, hides, cocoanuls, pigs and fowls.

12—Sch Kalama, from Hilo, with 32 tons sugar, 40 bbis molasses, etc.

13—Sch Maria, Molteno, fm Lahaina, with cargo firewell3—Sch Warwick, from Molokai, with cargo poi.

14—Sch Excel, Autonio, from Kanai, with cargo sugar

molasses.

14—Sch Liholiho, Lemont, from Hilo.

15—Ham sh Aar, Bruhn, 14 days from San Francisco.

15—Sch Kinoole, Foss, from sea, leaking.

17—Am bk Yankee, Lovett, 13 ds fm San Francisco, via Lahaina, with mdze and passengers to D C Water-

man & Co.

17—Am sh Gosport, Merrill, 14 ds fm San Francisco, in ballast to agent of Jarvis Island Guano Co.

19—Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, from Kahului and Lahaina with koa lumber and native produce. DEPARTURES.

May 12-Sch Kamoi, Wilbur, for Lahaina and Kahulul.

12—Sch Ramot, Morse, Jurvis Island.
13—Sch Polynesia, Morse, Jurvis Island.
14—Haw brig Hero, Von Holdt, for Petropolovski.
16—Sch Kalarna, for Hilo, via Lahaina.
17—Sch Kekauluohi, Marchant, for Lahaina and 17-Ham sh Aar, Bruhn, for Hongkong.

VESSELS IN PORT-MAY 19. Am ship Eliza & Ella, Lunt. Am elipper ship Chapin, McCrellis Am bark Yankee, Lovett. Am ship Gosport, Merrill. Haw brig Advance, St. Clair. COASTERS. - Liboliho, Maria, Kinoole, Excel, Warwick, Ki

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Bark Frances Palmer, Paty, will be due from San Franci Haw Sch Marikla, English, will be due about June 1st, from Haw Sch Marida, English, will be due about June 1st, from Fanning's Island, with cargo of oil.

The clipper ship Phantom, Peterson, 1200 tons, of Pierce's line of packets, sailed from Boston, for Honolulu, March 13.

Ship Norseman, Capt. Haskell, would sail from Boston, Feb'ry 21st for Honolulu, touching at Valparniso, consigned to J. C. Spalding, with an assorted cargo of lumber, coal, provisions, bread, etc. Clipper ship Fleetwood, of Pierce's line of packets, sailed in sten for Honolulu via Tahiti, Feb. 12.

MEMORANDA.

I' Schooner Excel reports that the Am sch Lewis Perry touched at Koloa, from San Francisco, on Sunday week about o'clock, P M, procured water, and set sail again after only three hours detention. She wanted to obtain a few barrels of potatoes, but could not wait till morning for them. The Captain reported that he was bound to Amoor River.

IF Bark Yankee left San Francisco May 4, discharged pilot at 4 P M, with light wind from N W. Wind light and pleasant all the passage, averaging about 180 miles per day. May 10th exchanged colors with an English brig steering N.W. Friday.

May 14. at 4, P.M passed the Am ship Gosport from San Francisco. Monday morning, May 16, sighted Maui, 12 M, anchored at Lahaina, discharged cargo, and at sundown got under way. Hove to of Diamond Head at 3, A M, on the 17th. IF Ship Mary Robinson, Harding, with 1500 tons of gu

rrived at New York March 27, 100 ds to Jarvis Island. I.r Ship Anglo Saxon, Manter, arrived at New Bedford, April 4, 121 days from Lahaina.

PASSENGERS.

IMPORTS.

From Sas Francesco—per Yankee, May 17—115 cs mel oxes tin pinte, 10 stoves, 4 pcs hardware, 5 cases do, 2 bm hovels, 17 kego units, 3 trunke melse, 1 baie do, 2 hoxes co 23 pings melse, 27 de cordage, 2 casks 10 bris bread, 34 ust, 3 rulis carpet, 128 boxes soap, 32 do candles, 43 prags, 2 sewing machines, 20 bris salmon, 50 rolls matting ales hay, 5 tieroes hams, 52 pkgs tea, 1 case 4 casks crock cases pass, 3 feetiles, 12 pkgs castings, 42 bars from, 32 prante, 1 cask sode ash, 6 bags nuts, 2 boxes plants, 1 agon springs, 1 cask glassware, 403 bdis-skingles, 115 ust, 44 bags barley, 13 cows, 1 buil, 6 calves, 13 pkgs expecter.

BIRTH.

In Honolulu, May 12, the wife of S. G. Wilder, Esq .-- a son.

DIED.

At Kailua, Hawaii, April 22, ABBE JOACHIM MARECHAL, Catholic priest, aged forty-six years. Mr. M. has resided on these islands eighteen years, and was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

At Makawao, Maui, April 1. Thomas Coopen, a colored man, who had been a resident of the islands more than thirty years. He was born in Maryland.

At the U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, January—, William Curry, a native of Western Islands. Jan. 15, George Kerner, a mative of Ascension, Micronesia. March 13, John Lewis, colored man, long resident in Honolulu. March 29, Perry Cornell, of

-, Mr. Albert Hildren, mate of the Coral, and be ne to Sag Harbor, L. L. nging to Sag Harber, L. I.

April 15, EMILE EBENHUEST, discharged from the Contest.

May 3, John Browniso, of Carbonville, Pennsylvania. He
as discharged from the U. S. Surveying Schooner Fenimore

May 11, Joseph St. George, a native of the Western Island

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 19. THE new tax law, enacted by the late Legislature, and under the provisions of which the next fall's taxes will be assessed and collected, is materially altered from the old laws, though the changes effected or the actual requirements of the law itself are hardly known by any in or out of the government. We propose to notice some of these changes, without commenting on what may be the ultimate working of some of the provisions of the new law.

By the action of the late House of Representa tives, in steadily resisting the repeal of the laws which prohibit the sale of liquor to the natives, two good things were effected; the said laws were not repealed, and the tax on horses was raised from half a dollar to one dollar per head, to which increase the native Representatives only assented as a concession in return for the concession of the Nobles to them of the more important liquor question. By this alone the Treasury will be benefited more than ten thousand dollars a year, and perhaps some check given to the growing plague of horses which are consuming what might make good beef, promoting lazy habits in the natives, and jolting numbers of unborn children off the track of life.

The dogs have lost some protection, and their owners too, by the new law. Whoever has the dog will be presumed to be the owner. It will not now answer to say, "It is Keawe's," "It is the makamaka's," "It belongs ma o." If a dog has no owner, he is outlawed; any one may kill him. It is only a pity the general public could not know the untaxed dogs; as, for instance, by the absence of a collar.

Carriages, carts, drays, and wagons will pay a tax of five dollars each, agricultural excepted. The owner of a poor carriage may think it hard to be obliged to pay as heavy tax on it as a neighbor does on his costly one, but perhaps no satisfactory rule of discrimination could be laid down in the application of a specific tax.

All personal property, not subject to specific taxes, will pay a quarter of one per cent., or twenty-five cents tax on every hundred dollars; and this includes "all household furniture, goods and chattels, wares and merchandize, all ships and vessels, whether at home or abroad, all moneys in hand and moneys loaned, all mortgages, public stocks, stocks in corporations, and every species of property not included in real property.'

Real estate will be subject to the same rate taxation. Property, both real and personal, belonging to religious, educational and benevolent institutions, will be exempt.

The poll tax, school tax and road taxes are the same as heretofore; but with this amendment, that all males, whether Hawaiian subjects or aliens, will be subject to them; that is, aliens residing in the country will have no privilege of exemption, and no annual premium for not taking the oath of allegiance to the government whose protection they enjoy. Furthermore, if these taxes are not paid they must be worked out, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, on the public works, a provision which will make the traveling better, but will be painfully apprehended by numbers of vagabond natives, who, without tangible property, were without responsibility as tax payers, though having the sovereign privilege of a vote.

There will be in each district, instead of an Enumerator, as heretofore, two Assessors, with the School Treasurer of the district as umrire. who will estimate the value of all the property thereon. Their task will be no easy one at the first. We have hardly as yet a standard of value to property, or at least it is fluctuating. They can hardly be determined alone by what property once cost, or what it now produces.

These Tax Assessors would be greatly aided by district maps, defining the boundaries and contents of every land and lot, and we suggest that as soon as possible such be composed out of the surveys now existing, for the benefit of future Assessors, and of all who wish to get information as to real estate in the islands. We inter that something of the kind is contemplated from a provision that the Assessors are to report to the Department all information as to lands and lots which they can get, as to quantity in acres, and such other particulars as the Minister of Finance may direct.

To enforce the payment of property taxes, there is provision for the sale of the real estate upon which the tax has not been duly paid, if no personal property of the owner can be found for levy. A list of such delinquent lands will be given to the Supreme Court by the Minister of Finance, and execution will thereupon be issued. They will be sold at auction by the Marshal at Honolulu, or, when the interest demands it, in opinion of the Minister, at other places in the kingdom. Such lands may be redeemed within a year, by payment of the price obtained, with all costs and charges and twenty-four per

cent. interest per annum. This provision will probably throw open to beneficial use some land now held without improvement. In the new law, the whole financial system of the country is placed, where it ought to be, under the central control of the Minister of Finance. and if the machinery does not work well, or if gross defect or default attend it, the country will

know whom to question or hold responsible.

Tour of Inspection .- His Ex. Prince Lot, acco canied by R. A. S. Wood, Esq., started yesterday on a tour to Maui and Hawaii, to examine into and carry out the proposed improvements on those islands. After remaining on Maui a few days, they will proceed to Kawaihae and thence overland to Hilo, and will probably take active measures to build the long-talked-of bridge over the Wailuku. This is as it should be. The Minister of the Interior ought, by personal observation and inspection, to learn just what is needed in the way of improvements on the other islands, for which too little is done.

Among the improvements made on board the Yankee, is the erection of a steerage-cabin house, capable of accommodating some twenty or more passengers. Some such arrangement has long been needed for that class who have not always the means to secure an after-cabin passage. It must tend to make the packet more serviceable, as well as more popular with the traveling public.

DEBATE.—By a notice in another part of the paper it will be observed that a public debate on the li uor question, will take place before the Oahu Colebating club, on Tuesday evening next, and not at the annual examination, as stated by the Polynesian. These debates are held every two weeks by

Hawahan Winz.—"Here is the antidote to rum, beer, and the whole host of devils' admixtures, and yet the legislators of the country, the would be moral exponents of the nation, kick against its manufacture, and with suicidal hands seek to prevent it from performing its office of strengthening the healthy and invigorating the feeble—by continuing a license of \$50 for the privilege of manufacturing home-grown wine for ale at all, and tabu it entirely to those who need its sanitary properties more than anybody else! We know that several gentlemen on Maui are preparing then selves to make wine by the quantity next fall; the Maui wine being lighter of color, little different in taste, but of nearly equal quality with this of Kauai. And this wine under present laws cannot be sold, furnished or given to a mative born subject while such poisons as beer and its cousins are sold freely by the gallon! Truly of all absurdities in this world, legislative absurdities are the most absurd."

We copy the above from the Polynesian. The ew Code imposes a license-fee of \$50 for a term of ten years to a wine manufacturer and vendor, or five dollars per annum. Now this surely cannot be called a drawback on its manufacture. A icense presupposes a privilege, not common to all; and the issue of a license, whether at a nominal or heavy sum, implies a guarantee of protection on the part of government to the licensee for whatever privilege may be granted in it. Government cannot be expected to issue licenses and grant privileges for nothing, and no man should begrudge the demand of the paltry sum of five dollars per annum for the privilege granted for the manufacture and unrestricted sale of wine.

The latter part of the above quotation contains wo errors. First, native wine under the new ode, is free to all, native born as well as others, will be seen by the following section :

"SECTION 125. Any person obtaining a license to manufac-ture wine, shall be at liberty to sell domestic wine of his own manufacture to any person in such quantity, and at any place that he may desire, and shall not be liable for such selling to the penalty prescribed by law for selling spirituous liquor without

2D .- "Beer," is not freely sold to all by the allon. The traffic in it to natives is illicit, and ale of it to them, is accompanied with penalty. The opening of the traffic in native wine to all by nanufacturers, under the above section, may be productive of no injurious results so long as anufacturers are men of character; but it is easy to see that the privilege is susceptible of abuse, and that it may open the traffic in all kinds of intoxicating drinks to natives, under the name of "native wine," wherever a "manufacturer" may choose to locate himself. This new law will be an experiment, and if it proves an evil, will become the subject of future legislation.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NUUANU AVENUE .- We notice with pleasure any provements made in our streets. A good substantial stone bridge has recently been constructed in Nuuanu Avenue, but we regret to see that in making the improvement, no attention has been paid to constructing across it a sidewalk for pedestrians. A good sidewalk has long been wanted through the entire length of this thickly-traveled thoroughfare, from the Commercial Hotel to the Cemetery, and we are surprised that the Road Superintendent has made no provision for it in his improvements. The proper place for it is on the right hand side in going up, which would have to be raised several feet, it is true. The bridge has been constructed on the old plan of " penny wise and pound foolish" economy, which drives horses, carriages and pedestrians all into a arrow crossing of a few feet in width. It is not too late to remedy the effect in the upper bridge, while with the lower one, a heavy plank bridging with railing might be thrown across on each side, to make it correspond in width with the street. The increasing travel up this road will surely warrant the Superintendent in making important improvements for the benefit of pedestrians, and we doubt not that the property holders on the road would not hesitate to aid in any such measure, judiciously planned and

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—Nine natives were arrested at Lahaina on Saturday, the 7th instant, for stealing a bullock, owned by Gov. Nahaolelua. On Monday they were tried and found guilty, on Tuesday sentenced, on Wednesday shipped by the schooner Maria to join the chain-gang at Honolulu, and on Friday were at work on the reef, where their services are in quest. In no part of the world is justice more prompt in criminal cases than here, under the Hawaiian Government. This is owing in no small measure to the selection of capable and impartial men as

THE CIVIL CODE .- This work of the last Legislature, on which has already been spent money enough to build a good steamboat, is at last in the hands of the printers, and in the course of some weeks will be published in book form. It will probably make 400 pages. We understand it has not been signed by the King yet, and that he does not intend doing so till he sees in print what it is. This is no doubt the wiser course in regard to a document which comprises some fifteen hundred pages of manuscript, of which hardly one of the legislators know the exact

IMPROVED CATTLE.—The Vankee brought from San Francisco a number of fine American cattle, consisting of thirteen milch cows, one bull and six calves, intended for Capt. Makee's estate at Honuaula. The stock arrived at Lahaina, and were landed on Monday afternoon in the best condition, without apparently suffering from the voyage. Those who saw them say that the have no better stock than these newly-imported cattle. The passengers enjoyed the luxury of a dairy the entire voyage from San Fran-

MAUNA LOA .- A correspondent, writes from North Kona, May 6: "The volcano still sends out her liquid lava. The natives are preparing to leave Punahulu, as the stream of lava is getting close on them. In all probability, the stream will reach the sea and also destroy the upper part of Kiholo, about ten miles south of where it entered the sea before. The eruption has been more active than usual for the past week, and visitors will be well repaid by coming at this time."

S. F. MERCANTILE GAZETTE.-We notice by the last number of this paper, that the Prices Current and Shipping List, formerly published by Messrs. Fitch and Rutherford, has been merged into the Mercantile Gazette, which is now the only paper in that city devoted to shipping and commercial affairs. It has been much enlarged and improved in its general appearance. Our merchants desiring a reliable price current, can read no better one than the

KILAUEA .- From Hilo, we hear that Madame Pele has been stirring about in the old crater of Kilauea. A correspondent says: " From recent accounts from the crater of Kilauea, I gather that there has been a great change in the interior lake, the old hollow in which it was situated having fallen in entirely making the lake about the same size as it was in 1843. At times the steam arising from the upper steam cracks, is in such quantities as seriously to incommode travelers en route for Kau."

REGATTA .- If we can judge by the preparations gatta to-morrow will be well worth seeing. Some fine boats will appear, and among them we notice a new five-oared gig, purchased by Mr. Pfluger from the ship Aar, which touched at this port this week. Programmes in English and native have been issued, and considerable interest excited among the natives. The trial comes off at 4 o'clock, P. M.

May 20 .- The anniversary to-morrow of the birth of the young Prince of Hawaii, promises to be kept with more than usual festivity. At 11 A. M. the Diplomatic Corps will be received at the Palace; at 114 o'clock the Schools and Clergy; and at 12 M. the Honolulu Rifles. At 4 P. M. the Regatta comes off in the Harbor. And in the evening there will be a reception and Ball at the Palace.

Corron.-We learn that Mr. E. Baily, of Wailuku, intends to make a trial of raising cotton as a business. He has planted an acre to begin with, and by the time it is ready to pick will be in receipt of one of the best improved cotton gins. We wish him every

The fare to New York by the Golden Gate; which left San Francisco, May 5, was \$208, for first cabin, and \$95, for second cabin. By the opposition ine, a gentleman from Honolulu secured first cabin . 97

THE CALORIC ENGINE.—Ericsson's caloric engines or steamships failed to furnish sufficient power practical purposes, but his small motors seem to be just the thing. Many are being used with approval in the State of New York, and one in Cincinnati drives a Hoe lightning double cylinder press at the rate of 3,000 impressions an hour, at a cost for fue of only one cent and a half per hour.—Exchange.

Who will deserve well of his country by first intro cing a caloric engine into Hawaii nei, where fuel is o costly and human muscle so unreliable? We have etimes wondered that some one here has not tried he use of the improved windmills, of which there are everal varieties, on the principle of regulating themlves, that is, as the wind blows too hard, turning he edges of the wings toward the wind, and presentng a less surface until at gale point, they stop altogether. In places where the trades are quite constant, why would not they be practicable and useful to planters and gardeners?

FUNERAL.-The funeral of the late J. Piikoi was ttended on Monday last, at his late residence in Fort street, Rev. A. Bishop officiating on the occaion. The remains were escorted by a company of Hawaiian Infantry to the country residence of the eceased at Kewaio, and deposited in the family omb. A large procession of the friends of the deeased accompanied the remains. The tomb is neatly finished stone building, erected some years since, and has one coffin, said to be that of a brother of Mr. Piikoi.

THE DREDGE .- This machine keeps quietly at work epening our harbor and making a substantial "bulkead"-a thing much needed in Honolulu though lreaded in San Francisco. We notice that the dredge has been placed under the charge of Capt. Milne, than whom a more efficient person could not be had by the government. Capt. James, formerly in charge, has purchased the water boat for the supply of ship-

POST-OFFICE DISPATCH .- The mail by the Gosport vas landed at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and though consisting of eight or nine large bags, was assorted and the office opened for delivery at 9 o'clock. two hours after being landed. Some important changes in the internal arrangement of the Post-Office have recently been effected, which doubtless facilitate the assorting of mails.

MOONLIGHT SPORTS .- The splendid moonlight nights we have here are nowhere equaled. Some of our young people improve the occasion for healthy sports. One evening last week we noticed a large wagon, drawn by four horses, dressed with flags, and filled with ladies and gentlemen, enjoying their " mid sum-COCOAINE ?- What is it? A preparation from co

coanut oil for preserving and beautifying the hair, not surpassed by anything ever invented. It is all the rage wherever used, and will soon be here. It can be had at Dr. Ford's. We have tried it and find it all it purports to be.

PERSONAL .- We notice that Mr. G. B. Post, of the old firm of G. B. Post & Co., has become engaged in the auction business in San Francisco, under the firm of Wainwright, Post & Rice.

and those in want will know where to find them I. O. or O. F .- The San Francisco papers of the 30th of April contain full accounts of the Odd Fellows

or three columns of new advertisements in to-day's

celebration in that city on the 20th. The oration. however, will hardly come up to that delivered in We are indebted to Capt. Lovett and Mr. Barnes, of bark Yankee, for latest dates; also to Messrs, McRuer & Merrill and C. W. Brooks, Esq.,

The Morning Star packet arrived at Kealakekua, May 5, three days from Honolulu, and sailed gain on the 6th for Marquesas.

The American ship Josiah L. Hale, 1100 ons burthen, would leave San Francisco, May 12, bound to China, and will touch at Honolulu.

HAWAHAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION .- On Thursday vening last a number of gentlemen of the Catho persuasion, in this city, met together at the Catholic nool house in Fort street, and organized themselves into a Society, under the above title, for the purpose of effecting a system of voluntary contributions toward the support of the Bishop and Clergy of that church. What pleased us much at the meeting was the absence of all cant and proselytism, and the straight-forward manner in which their benevolent ject was achieved, without looking to the right or the left on the way. His Ex. Mr. Gregg, Minister of Finance, was elected President of the Association; Mr. A. de Sequeira, Vice President, Mr. G. Rhodes, Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. Pico, O'Nei and Harvey, Collectors .- Polynesian.

[Correspondence Pac. Commercial Advertiser.]

Mr. Epiron :- One morning, a week or two since, Mr. J. T. Waterhouse appeared at the Post Office deivery and read me a letter that he had just received from Hilo, which was to the effect that several barrels of salmon had reached that place, but no advices had come to hand, though it appeared that such had been duly mailed by him at this office. The gentleman was naturally enough annoyed at this circumstance, but rather hastily assumed that this office was accountable for the non-appearance of the missing letter. Owing to the gentlemanly deportment which the gentleman exhibited during his conference with me upon this subject, I, at the earliest opportunity, addressed a line to the respectable house of B. Pitman, Esq., Hilo, (the party to whom the salmon was consigned, and who returned it for want of advices,) in relation to this matter, and received by due course of mail, the following reply, which you will oblige me by inserting in your paper, in connection with the

> For J. Jackson, P. M. HILO, May 5, 1859.

WM. WHITE, Esq., - DEAR SIR :- Your favor of the 28th ult., making inquiries as to the time the overland mail sent from your office per Mary on the 16th ult reached this place, is before me. In reply, I would beg to say that the mail in question arrived York Herald says: here on the morning of the 23d ult., being two days fter the Liholiho had sailed hence for Honolulu. As, after perusing a couple of articles in the last

wo issues of the P. C. Advertiser, I am of opinion that your inquiry emanates from something connected with the outery which has been raised in connection with the Liholiho's last trip here, you will excuse the liberty I take in offering a few remarks and in explaining, as far as I can, to throw light upon the matter, the reason why the consignee of twenty barrels of salmon from Mr. Waterhouse allowed the same to be returned (I chance to be the consignee in question). The Captain of the Liholiho upon his last trip here, after the mail had been landed and dis tributed, informed me that he had on board a lot of salmon for me. Upon my replying that "such might be the case, though I was without any advices of the same having been forwarded," he said that perhaps it was his mistake and he would go on board and find out. Shortly after this the Captain came to inform me that he thought the salmon were for a house in Lahaina. On the Monday following the Liholiho's and Kalama's arrival here (for both vessels arrived on the same day) I had numerous inquiries from merchants and residents here for missing letters, supposed to be missing from the fact that they were in eccipt of goods without advices. The schooners arrived here on the Sunday and sailed again, viz.: the Kalama on the following Tuesday and the Liholiho on the Wednesday evening following. About half an hour before closing my store on Wednesday evening, a bundle was discovered by one of my store boys to have been left on a box in the store in a very conspicious place. The boy immediately brought it to me, and upon opening the same I found it to contain the etters that had been so anxiously inquired for. nongst this lot were three letters for me, one of which was from Mre Waterhouse, advising shipment of salmon. The other letters I immediately sent ound to their respective owners, and in several inoces carried them myself, that I might be able to explain the singular manner in which they came to

. .

hand. By this time it was night, the mail bag was sealed and sent on board, and the Captain of the

schooner I did not see again. How or by whom the bundle of letters was so mys teriously deposited in my store I could not discover, and probably never shall. It was placed there by some one without a word of explanation, and could not have been there many minutes when it was dis-

roving a humbug, as the Advertiser learns, I would beg to say most emphatically that it is very much mistaken, so far at least as we (the residents of Hilo) are concerned.

I have no doubt but that every foreigner in the district of Hilo considers the overland mail to be one of the greatest boons the government has ever grantedfor this island. How it answers, or is appreciated by the people of Waimea and Kawaihae, and by our intermediate friends, I am not informed, though I cannot but think that it must prove a great benefit to them. If the Advertiser uses the word humbug in the light of a verb transitive. I admit the sense of the expression, as the inland mail certainly imposes upon us the tax of having to read and write more letters than we should without it.

How it is that other parties make such frequent complaints about the non-receipt of their mail matter I cannot imagine, as all my letters (and they are not a few) invariably, by whatever route they may be sent, come safely and duly to hand. I would beg to add that (with the exception of the

bundle of letters above alluded to) the Commercial remarks about the complaints cannot possibly apply to Hilo, but must allude to some intermediate stations, as I am sure that the fault is not at this end of

After apologizing for troubling you with so lengthy an epistle, I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly, WM. F. CONWAY, p. pro B. PITMAN. "Postal Irregularity."

Mr. Epiton :- By your last paper we are informed that the overland mail on Hawaii is a "humbug," because goods are shipped in a vessel bound to Hilo, and the letters, which should accompany said goods, are sent to Kawaihae to go overland. We on Hawaii find the overland mail to be a great convenience, particularly inland, and it is as regular as possible on an island, where the road, (?) some 80 miles over mountains and through half a dozen different climates, is frequently impassable, owing to bad weather, over which the mail carriers (however it may be on the other islands) have no control.

The mail leaves Kawaihae every Wednesday evening for Hilo, where it arrives, weather and roads permitting, on Friday night, and starts back on Monday; consequently any letters arriving after the mail carrier has left must lay over a week until his next trip. I think if some of the department, who are supposed to be paid for doing their duty, were compelled to lug from 10 to 50 lbs, of mail matter (books, bottles, &c., included) over a most infernal road, at the rate of 40 miles a day, on foot for 831 cts., they would think it rather hard that they should also be made to bear the blame caused by carelessness at head-Our readers will not fail to look over the two

When letters can be sent directly to Hilo by a clipvessel sailing the same day, and are put on board land, as was the case in the last mail received, and probably before, when the salmon were shipped, the fault is certainly not with the overland mail that they do not arrive at Hilo as soon as they ought.

The irregularity is all at your end of the route.

Arrival of the Mail! The bark Yankee, Capt. Lovett, and ship Gosport,

Capt. Merrill, both arrived on Tuesday morning, May 17, from San Francisco, the latter bringing the United States mail for this port. The number of passengers arriving at San Fran-

cisco by the steamers was as large as in former years. Fifteen hundred arrived in one day, most of them for California, but some bound to British Columbia. The news from Europe appears to be somewhat contradictory, but the general opinion seems to be that

Austria will submit to France, and war thus be averted. Still war might break out at any moment-On our fourth page will be found an article from the San Francisco Herald, which will throw some light on this Italian embroglio.

Lord Lyons, the new British Minister to Washington, had arrived, and his predecessor would soon re turn to London.

The Sickles trial was commenced at Washington on the 4th of April, and a jury of twelve empanneled only after one hundred and seventy had been called. The papers contain full reports of the testimony, but the result of the trial had not transpired. It would occupy about two weeks.

A report had reached New York from Paraguay that the difficulty between the United States and that government had been adjusted.

Joseph Brewer, some time a circus performer here, had been acquitted in San Francisco for the shooting of Benj. Moulton, on the ground of self-defence. The Alta California has the following piece of in-

formation about Johnson's Island : We learn that the Pacific Guano Co. received in formation by the bark Yankee (arrived on the 18th) that Judge Borden, the American Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands, had instructed Lieut. Brooke. of the U. S surveying schooner Fennimore Cooper, to call at Johnston's Island on his way to Japan; make a survey of the islands and reefs; take soundngs; make an accurate chart of the same, and forward to Honolulu, by earliest opportunity, and also to render the Pacific Guano Co. any and all necessary assistance in the protection of their property. This looks like earnest work, and we are glad to know that ships will now proceed thither with full confidence that on their arrival an accurate chart of the location will be placed in their hands to guide them to safe moorings in future. The Pacific Guano Co.'s interest will be under the protection of the United States, so that filibusters to these islands will find the journey a hard road to travel. Our informant states that the ship Abby Brown was repairing, and would leave Honolulu for Johnston's Island in about two weeks. The Sutter title in Sacramento has been confirmed

by the United States Supreme Court. From Nicaragua we learn that the government has seized all the transit river steamers, the bridges were \$ \$60 for the one and \$40 for the other, because destroyed, and Americans imprisoned. The New

"When it is taken into consideration that these wanton attacks were perpetrated immediately on the conclusion of treaties with England and Sardinia, and the arrival of the French expedition under M. Felix Belly, there can be but one opinion as to the necessity of prompt, decisive action on the part of our government. Instructions should be immediately dispatched to our naval commanders to blockade all the Nicaraguan ports, that Gen. Juarez be at once disnissed and Gen. Lamar recalled, and a suitable person sent to fill his place. The miserable government of the Central American States should receive a lesson effective enough to save all future trouble in that

A report prevails here, founded on private advices, France and Sardinia, by which France is to furnish funds to carry on his war, and Miramom cedes to them the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, etc.; but our gov-ernment, for reasons entirely satisfactory to itself, does not attach any importance whatever to the rumor, and regards it as too ridiculous to be believed, especially in the present warlike condition of Europe. IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY RULE.—The following rule

(No. 12) was adopted by the Supreme Court of the United States at its December term: Ordered, that the twelfth rule of practice prescribed y this Court at December term, 1844, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the following rule of practice is substituted in its place:

" In all suits by material men for supplies and repairs or other necessaries for a foreign ship or for a ship in a foreign port, the libelant may proceed against the ship and freight in rem, or against the naster or owner alone in personam; and the like proceeding in personam but not in rem, shall apply to cases of domestic ships for supplies, repairs or other necessaries."

This order to take effect and be in force from and

The London Times says that the submarine cable makers are willing to contract for the successful submergence of an Atlantic cable, taking all the risk of loss or damage on themselves.

after 1st May, 1859.

Lord Cowley had returned from his mission Vienna, and it said, successful. The Patrie says " the uncertainty which prevail

as to Lord Cowley's Mission is in the way of being cleared up. It appears to be beyond doubt that it has oduced no positive results."

The London Daily News says the attitude of the Austrian and Sardinian troops was so extremely nenacing that the prospect of the crisis being pre-ipitated by a military collision was impressed more ainfully than ever upon the public mind.

An order is said to have the control of being pre-

An order is said to have been received in Paris from the Sardinian Government for 40,000 revolvers to be paid for out of the new loan. It is also said that the orders given in France for 30,000 pairs of

shoes and soldiers great costs for the Sardinian army, had been increased to 50,000. There are several items from France which tend to railway had received orders to be ready to transportifteen thousand men with dispatch. The Moniteur contains a decree appointing sixteen generals and

An ugly feature, which seems likely to fortify the Emperor of France in his designs against Austria, is found in the fact that the Russian Government has forbidden the exportation of horses. This is looked on as a measure intended to embarrass the Vienn A Russian journal, the Le Nord, has formally

taken the opportunity of expressing doubts as to the correctness of the report, that Russia was prepared

to throw her influence in favor of the attitude by Germany in the existing crisis. The Globe Paris correspondent says that Prince Gortschakoff was to confer with the Emperor Napoleon as to Military combinations on the part of Russia. The large Russian army in Bessarabia will support

the Danubian principalities.

A Berlin letter says that the Russian Ambassado at that Court had communicated to the Foreign Min ister a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, promising to support Prussia and England in their endeavor to procure a peaceful solution. The Young Prince Gortschakoff is said to have been the bearer of similar dispatch to Paris.

The Opinione and Independente of Turin state from Placenza, that the Austrians are busily engaged in fortifying both banks of the Po at that place. Nothing is heard now from Italy but a repetition of accounts of warlike preparations on the part of Austria, as well as warlike preparations on the part of Piedmont. Every day seems to add to the chances of war. The Vienna Cabinet has decided to send 50,000 more men to Italy, which will bring the Lombardian

army up to 200,000. THE TRIAL OF SICKLES .- The hearing of testimony in this case commenced on the 7th April. So far it is not proved that Mr. Sickles had more than one The defence expect to prove that Mr. pistol. The defence expect to prove that Mr. Sickles believed his wife to be innocent up to Saturday morning preceding the homicide—that he became convinced of her guilt during the afternoonthat at night he became a perfect madman, and that on Sunday he was broken down by uncontrolable grief. They say that they will show, also, that his pursuit of Key was a sudden impulse, without a pos-sibility of premeditation, and other facts which they lecline to state will be brought forward in palliation. The weight of the testimony, so far, is that three shots were fired before Key fell, and that the pistol was snapped once or twice afterwards. There is no evidence as to the number of barrels discharged. There was but one more witness to be called to prove the shooting. The testimony for the prosecution would be closed on the 8th.

The Boston Advertiser thinks that the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak may possibly do more to deter-mine the route of the Pacific Railroad than all the arguments of statesmen and the maneuvering of politicians. Private enterprise may perhaps build a large part of the road to meet the busine dissouri and Kansas, while Congress is deliberating upon the choice of a route. If a track were already laid to the western borders of Kansas, we suppose no one would doubt that we must proceed from that point in the construc at any place upon the Northern Mississippi or in the

Phosphatic Guano. We referred last week to this subject, but were not

able to print all the information we had on the subject. Since our paper was issued we came across an article in the Albany Country Gentleman, written. we believe, by Prof. Johnson, Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, which will be of interest just now. No person is probably better qualified to give an opinion on this new guano than Prof. J. We quote what he says, as it is popularly supposed that nothing can be considered as guano, except it possesses the strong ammonia smell.

PHOSPHATIC GUANO.—The increasing price of Peruvian Guano, and the fact, experienced by many farmers, that its continuous and exclusive use is fol lowed by impoverishment of the soil, have led to numerous explorations with the view to discover new sources of the cheaper phosphatic guanos. These have been found in various localities, and are of two kinds. The first kind comprises the long known Saldanha Bay and Bolivian guanos, the so-called Pacific Ocean and Mexican guanos, and the more recently discovered guanos of Jarvis Island, Baker's Island, and of the Kooria Mooria Islands.

They occur in rainy regions, consequently their soluble salts, and especially the hitrogenous ammonia-yielding matters are mostly removed. The best kinds are chiefly composed of phosphate of lime with ome organic substances, but the poorer samples contain sulphate and carbonate of lime and sand, often in large quantity.

The other kind of phosphatic guano is represented

by the Columbian guano, which is reported to come from the islands of the Caribbean Sea. This substance is a rock, and contains no organic matter. Some specimens of it are nearly pure specimens of phosphate of lime; others contain no lime, but are phosphates of iron and alumina, mixed with considerable sand. On the west coast of Africa a similar substance has been discovered. In the last year or two, the circulars of the Com-

panies which manage the enterprise of bringing these ertilizers into the market, have been widely circulated among our farmers. Nobody can deny that the phosphatic guanos are an excellent fertilizer capable of producing all the good effects of burned bones: but they are inferior to Peruvian guano, and inferior to the dust of unburned bones or to superphosphate of lime. When we say that a body is a good fertilizer, we speak in a general sense. When we say that Peruvian guano is the best fertilizer, we mean that it, more than any other manure, contains those ingredi-

ents, which on the whole, are most often lacking in, and most expensive to supply to, the soil. When a manure becomes a commercial article, it acquires a commercial value, depending upon what it can be bought and sold for, entirely independent of any other use, though in most cases growing out of another use. Diamonds are the most costly, and commercially the most valuable articles of merchan dize, and yet their value is only conventional and fictitious. They have few uses, and the most expensive are the least useful for any but for trading pur-To the dealers in manures, Peruvian guano is worth \$60 per ton, and Baker's Island \$40 per ton, or just as much as he can get for them. He can get

farmers having used them at these prices, are satis-

fied that these are their real worth for producing

wheat, corn, grass, &c. But manures like diamonds

have often a fictitious value. The proper commercial

value of the manure is the price which many farmers

can afford to pay for it. It is the figure which may be generally agreed upon. The true relative value of Peruvian and phosphatic guanos as agricultural, not as commercial articles, is what is established, not by the experience of one farmer or of one district, but in an average expression of the experience of many farmers in many-in all districts. The wants of different soils are so various, that in one locality Peruvian guano may be a most efficient manure, and the phosphatic guanos of no use, while elsewhere the phosphatic guano is the best in all respects. The first question with the farmer before purchasing largely of any manure, is to settle what is its fertilizing value on his soils.

When we take a comprehensive view of agricul-ture, and compare the teachings of all experience and of all science, there is no refuge from the conclusion that neither for sands, loams or clays, neither for wheat, clover or turnips, for no soil and no crop is there any one special and unfailing fertilizer. The plant, in its maturity, is the result of the favorable union of a number of conditions, among which are seed, warmth, moisture, light, carbonic acid, ammonia, patents. seed, warmth, moisture, light, carbonic acid, ammonia, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, oxyde of iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, &c., and if one of these fail the plant fails. That one of these conditions which is naturally wanting in any locality, but may be supplied by art, gets the credit thus of being the most important. In Greenland it is warmth, in Sahara moisture; on this farm ammonia, on that phosphoric acid: here lime wonder notes?

phosphoric acid; here lime, yonder potash.

It constantly happens that a manure which was once highly efficacious, ceases to produce marked effects, while another fertilizer, long disused, comes

effects, while another fertilizer, long disused, comes again into favor. This is easy to understand, and must occur wherever farmers have got to rely on any thing but stable manure, or something that, like it, yields to vegetation all the forms of plant food.

The true system of manuring is to know all that the plant requires, and to supply all that the soil is deficient in. This supply must be kept up constantly and symmetrically. The scientific farmer does not dose his soil a series of years with some, and then turn to guano, and then to plaster, &o., but each year or during each rotation, he sees the crops are provided with all they need. Such dogmas as "ammonia for wheat, and phosphates for turnips," have with him only a local value. He believes them to be true only when they are proved true.

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